## CLAIMS

- An isolated nucleic acid obtainable from the FRI locus of a plant, which nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide which is capable of specifically altering the flowering time of a plant into which the nucleic acid is introduced.
- A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 1 which is capable of delaying the flowering time and thereby extending a vegetative phase in the plant.

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- A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 which comprises an FRI nucleotide sequence which encodes the polypeptide of Fig 6.
- A nucleic acid as claimed /in claim 3 wherein the FRI nucleotide sequence consists of any of:
- (i) the sequence of Fig 4;
- (ii) the sequence of Fig 5/;

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(iii) bases 362-2188 inc/usive of Fig 5; or is degeneratively equivalent to any of these.

- An isolated nucleic acid which comprises a variant 5 sequence which is a homologous variant of the FRI nucleotide sequence of claim 4 and which shares at least 60% identity therewith, said nucleic acid being capable of specifically altering the flowering time of a plant into which the nucleic acid is introduced.
- 30 A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 5 wherein the variant sequence encodes a polypeptide which is capable of specifically altering the flowering time of a plant into which the nucleic acid is introduced.
- 35 A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 5 or claim 6 wherein the variant sequence is an FRI allele.
  - A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 5 or claim 6 wherein the variant sequence is an FRI orthologue obtainable from a plant species other than Arabidopsis thaliana.

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- 9. A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 5 or claim 6 wherein the variant sequence is a derivative of the FRI nucleotide sequence of claim 4 by way of one or more of addition, insertion, deletion or substitution of the FRI nucleotide sequence.
- 10. An isolated nucleic acid which comprises a sequence which the complement of the FRI or variant nucleotide sequence of any one of claim 1 to 9.
- 11. An isolated nucleic acid for use as a probe or primer, said nucleic acid having a sequence of at least about 16-24 nucleotides in length, which sequence is present in either the FRI nucleotide sequence of claim 4 or the complement thereof.
- 12. A process for producing a nucleic acid as claimed in claim 9 which process comprises the step of modifying a FRI nucleotide sequence of claim 4.
  - 13. A method for identifying or cloning a nucleic acid as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10, which method employs a probe or primer of claim 11.
  - 14. A method for determining the presence of a nucleic acid as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10 within the genetic context of a plant, which method employs a probe or primer of claim 11.
- 15. A method as claimed in claim 13 or claim 14 , which method comprises the steps of:
- (a) providing a preparation of nucleic acid from a plant cell;
- 35 (b) providing a nucleic acid molecule which is a probe of claim 11,
  - (c) contacting nucleic acid in said preparation with said

nucleic acid molecule under conditions for hybridisation, and,

(d) identifying a nucleic acid variant if present by its hybridisation with said nucleic acid molecule.

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- 16. A method as claimed in claim 13 or claim 14, which method comprises the steps of:
- (a) providing a preparation of nucleic acid from a plant cell:
- (b) providing a pair of nucleic acid molecule primers suitable for PCR, at least one of said primers being a primer of claim 11,
- (c) contacting nucleic acid in said preparation with said primers under conditions for performance of PCR,
- (d) performing PCR and determining the presence or absence of an amplified PCR product.

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- 17. A method of selecting a plant having a desired allele of the FRI gene, which method employs a probe or primer of claim 11 as a marker.
- 18. A recombinant vector which comprises the nucleic acid of any one of claims 1 to 10.

19. A vector as claimed in claim wherein the nucleic acid comprised in the vector is further capable of modulating VRN2 and/or FLC expression in a plant in which the nucleic acid is transcribed.

- 20. A vector as claimed in claim 18 or claim 19 wherein the nucleic acid is operably linked to a promoter for transcription in a host cell, wherein the promoter is optionally an inducible promoter.
- 35 21. A vector as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 20 which is a plant vector.

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- 22. A method which comprises the step of introducing the vector of any one of claims 18 to 21 into a host cell, and optionally causing or allowing recombination between the vector and the host cell genome such as to transform the host cell.
- 23. A host cell containing or transformed with a heterologous nucleic acid of any one of claims 1 to 10.
- 10 24. A host cell as claimed in claim 23 which is a plant cell, optionally present in a plant.
  - 25. A method for producing a transgenic plant, which method comprises the steps of:
  - 15 (a) performing a method as claimed in claim 22,
    - (b) regenerating a plant from the transformed plant cell.
    - 26. A transgenic plant which is obtainable by the method of claim 25, or which is a clone, or selfed or hybrid progeny or other descendant of said transgenic plant, which in each case includes the plant cell of claim 24.
    - 27. A plant as claimed in claim 26 which is selected from the list consisting of: sugar beet; a Brassica such as cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, spinach, curly kale, B. Napus; potato; lettuce; a culinary herb.
  - <sup>1</sup> 28. A part of propagule from a plant as claimed in claim 26 or claim 27, which in either case includes the plant cell of claim 24.
    - 29. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by the FRI nucleotide sequence of any one of claims 1 to 9.
  - 35 30. A polypeptide as claimed in claim 29 which comprises an amino acid sequence which consists of the sequence of Fig 6.

A method of making the polypeptide of any one of claims to 31, which method comprises the step of causing or Callowing expression from a nucleic acid of any one of claims 1 to 9 in a suitable host cell.

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- An antibody having specific binding affinity for the polypeptide of claim 30%.
- A polypeptide which comprises the antigen-binding site of the antibody of claim 34.
- A method for influencing or affecting flowering time in 15 a plant, which method comprises the step of causing or allowing expression of a nucleic acid as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 within the cells of the plant, following an earlier step of introducing the nucleic agid into a cell of the plant or an ancestor thereof.

A method as claimed in claim 35 for delaying flowering time in a plant, wherein the nucleic acid is a nucleic acid as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 9.

- 37. A method as claimed in claim 35 for accelerating flowering time in a plant, which method comprises any of the following steps of:
- (i) causing or allowing transcription from a nucleic acid as claimed in claim 10 in the plant such as to reduce FRI 30 expression by an antisense mechanism;
  - (ii) causing or allowing transcription from a nucleic acid as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 9 or a part thereof such as to reduce FRI expression by co-suppression;
- 35 (iii) use of nucleic acid encoding a ribozyme specific for a nucleic acid as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 9.

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38. A method as claimed in claim 37 wherein the plant is a soft fruit or maize.

39. A method as claimed in any one of claims 35 to 38 which further comprises use of a nucleic acid capable of modulating VRN2 expression or FLC expression.

40. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which comprises a nucleotide sequence which excodes the promoter sequence obtainable from the FRI locus of a plant, or a derivative of said sequence.